

ACTION VERBS

(S) (V) who/what = DO

(S) (V) (DO) to whom/for whom = IO

IO comes before DO

- Objects cannot be in a prep phrase
- Objects must be nouns or pronouns

LINKING VERBS

(S) (V) who/what = X

X= if the word is an adj, then PA

X= if the word is a noun or pronoun, then PN

PA= must describe the subject

PN= must be another name for the subject

Prepositions (for, of, in, around etc)	Prepositional phrase
To + verb (to walk, to run)	Infinitive, infinitive phrase
ask, bring, buy, give, lend, make, show, tell etc	often the verb before IO
that, which, who, whom, whose after, before, since, when, where, why	relative pronouns/adverbs that usually connect adjectives to the word they modify (adj clause)
although, because, if, where, while etc	subordinating conjs that introduce adv clause
that, which, who, whom, whose, how, if, what, whatever, when, where, whether, whichever, whoever, whomever	Commonly introduce noun clauses. Generally serve a function within the clause.

Phrases/Verbals

Adjective	prep phrase that modifies noun or pronoun says which kind or what one
Adverb	prep phrase that modifies verb, adj, adv-points out when, where, in what way, to what extent
Appositive	noun or pronoun placed next to another N or ProN to identify, rename, explain it
Participle	form of a verb that can be used as an adj
Present part	ends in -ing
Past part	usually ends in -ed, sometimes -en
Perfect part	includes having or having been before a past participle
Gerund	form of a verb acting as a noun
Infinitive	to + verb acts as a noun, adj, or adv

Clauses

Independent	can stand by itself as a complete sentence (S and V)
subordinate	cannot stand by itself as a complete sentence
Adjective	subordinate clause modifies noun, pronoun says which kind or what one
Adverb	Sub C modifies verbs, adjs, advs, or verbals by telling where, when, in what way, to what extent, under what conditions, or why
Noun	subordinate clause that acts as noun